

Grid Portals

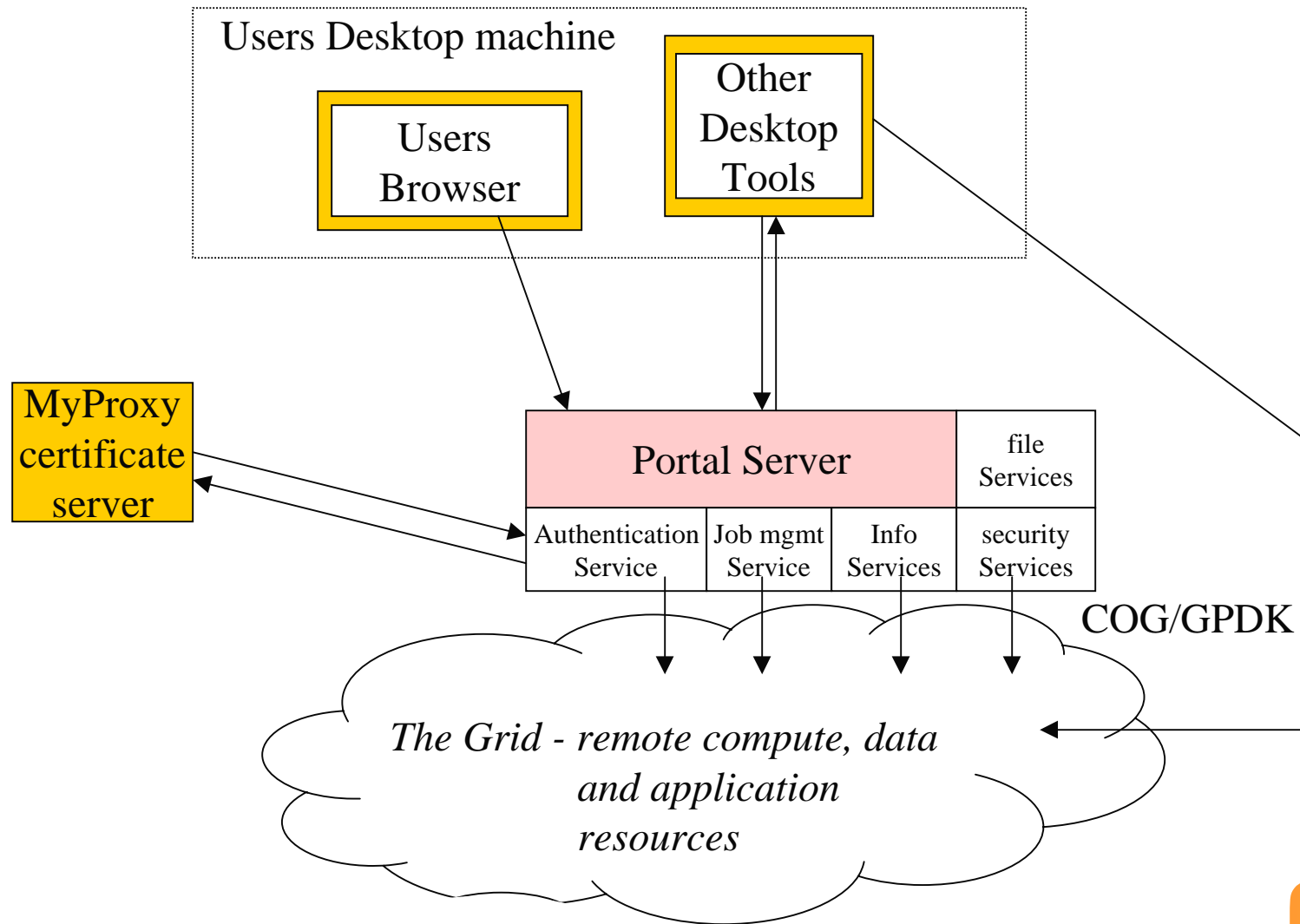
Dennis Gannon, Mary Thomas, Jason Novotny,
Gregor von Laszewski, George Myers
& GF/Java Grande Portals Group

IPG Workshop

Overview

- Overview of “Standard” Portal Model
 - ◆ **Authentication Model.**
 - ★ Collaboration between NCSA, NLANR, NPACI, NASA
 - ◆ **Job Launch model**
 - ◆ **Information access**
- Application Domain Portal
 - ◆ **Application Scripting**
 - ◆ **Experiment Archives**
 - ◆ **Shared Server Model & MyServer Model**
- Demo of Hot Page

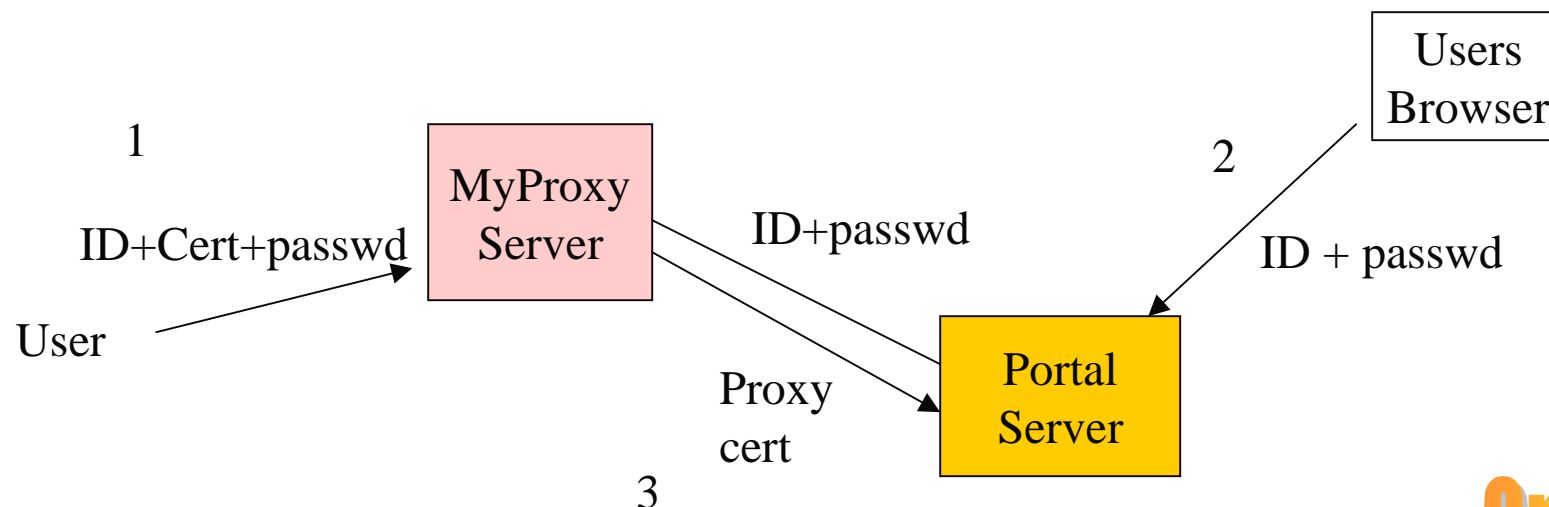
“Standard” Portal Model



Portal Access/Authentication Model

■ Three Steps for Authentication

- ◆ 1. Log into a globus client node and create a proxy cert that is stored in the MyProxy cert server with a one-time password.
- ◆ 2. Connect from a web browser to Portal Server and log in with temporary passwd.
- ◆ 3. Portal Server fetches your proxy from MyProxy Server.



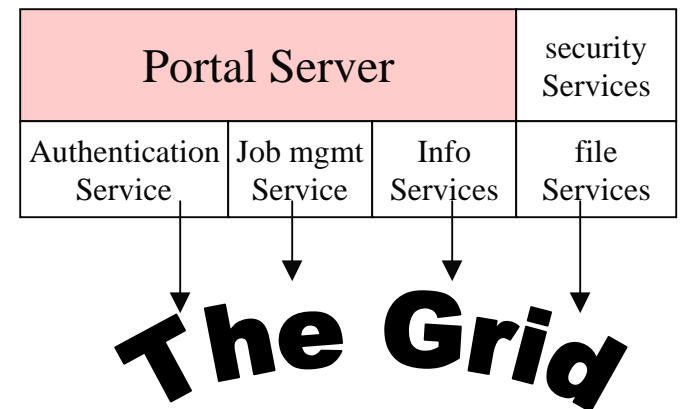
Portal Services

- The portal has web pages/servlets/scripts to

- ◆ **Launch Jobs using globus**
- ◆ **Consult grid information service**
- ◆ **Manage Remote Files**

- Core Technologies:

- ◆ **Argonne COG Kit**
- ◆ **Jason's Grid Portal Beans**
- ◆ **NPACI Hot Page Scripts**

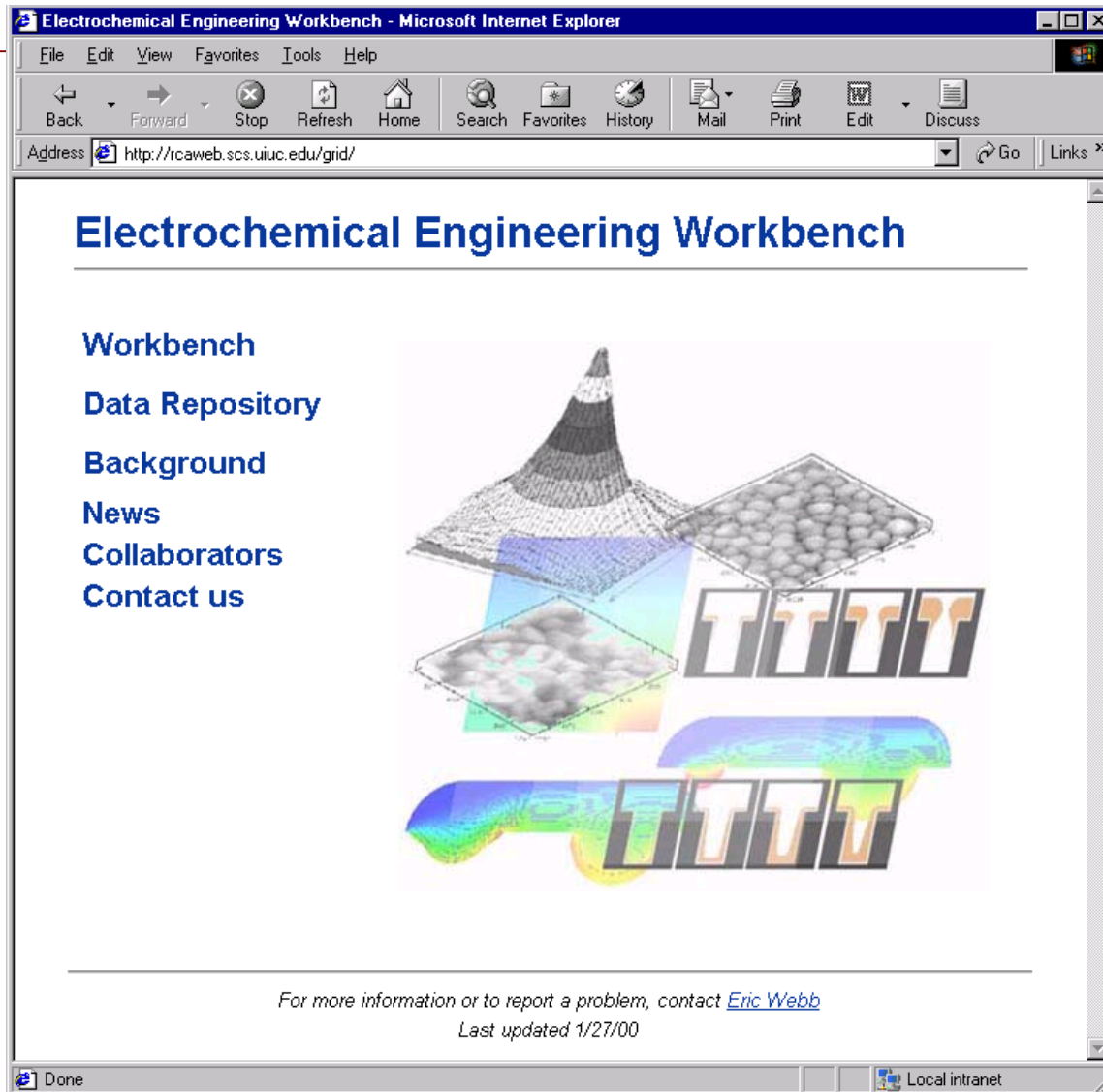


Application Area Portals

■ Objective

- ◆ **To provide a web-based environment for users of a class of related applications to**
 - ★ Execute the apps by filling in web form information such as
 - application parameter values
 - path to input files
 - ★ ASP model: user doesn't care where it runs. Just wants it run fast.
- ◆ **The ability to compose apps or to script parameter studies**
- ◆ **A Repository for managing experimental sessions.**
- ◆ **Both collaborative version and MyServer version**

An Example: NCSA Chem Engineering



Presentation Project 3 - Microsoft Internet Explorer

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Back Forward Stop Refresh Home Search Favorites History Mail Print Edit Discuss

Address <https://rcaweb.scs.uiuc.edu/gridsp3/presentp3.html> Go Links >>

Project 3

Comprehensive Study of Electrochemical Processes

OBJECTIVE:

Inclusions are frequently present in alloys of structural metals such as stainless steel alloys, aluminum alloys, and nickel alloys, and have been identified as initiation sites for localized corrosion. Inclusions lead to initiation of pitting corrosion, which in turn may lead to crevice corrosion or stress corrosion cracking. The goal of Project 3 is to investigate numerically and experimentally the initiation processes at inclusions through the prediction and evaluation of concentrations and potential fields. Numerical modelling will be performed at multiple length scales from the nanoscale level of the passive film to the microscale level of the inclusions to the macroscale, for example reactor vessels. A user-friendly interface will allow you to define your problem and to run it on NCSA supercomputers. You will be able to visualize the results on your browser.

The diagram illustrates the electrochemical processes occurring at an inclusion. It is divided into two main regions: a top inset showing a nanoscale view of a metal surface with a passive film and an inclusion, and a larger bottom section showing a microscale view of the inclusion and the surrounding electrolyte.

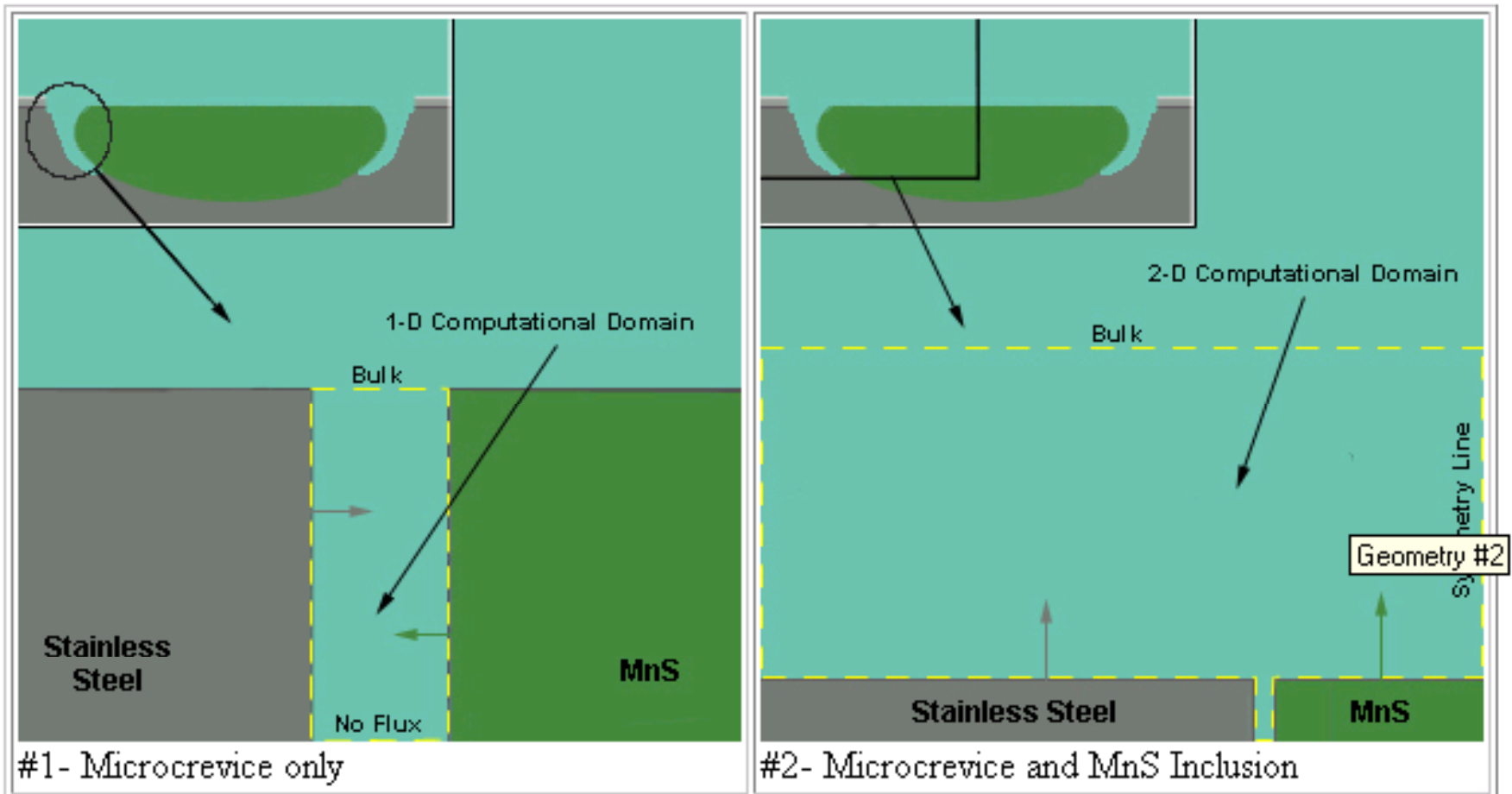
Top Inset (Nanoscale): Shows a metal surface with a passive film. The film is composed of S^* and Cl^- species. An inclusion is shown as a dark green area. Arrows indicate the movement of S^* and Cl^- species between the surface and the inclusion.

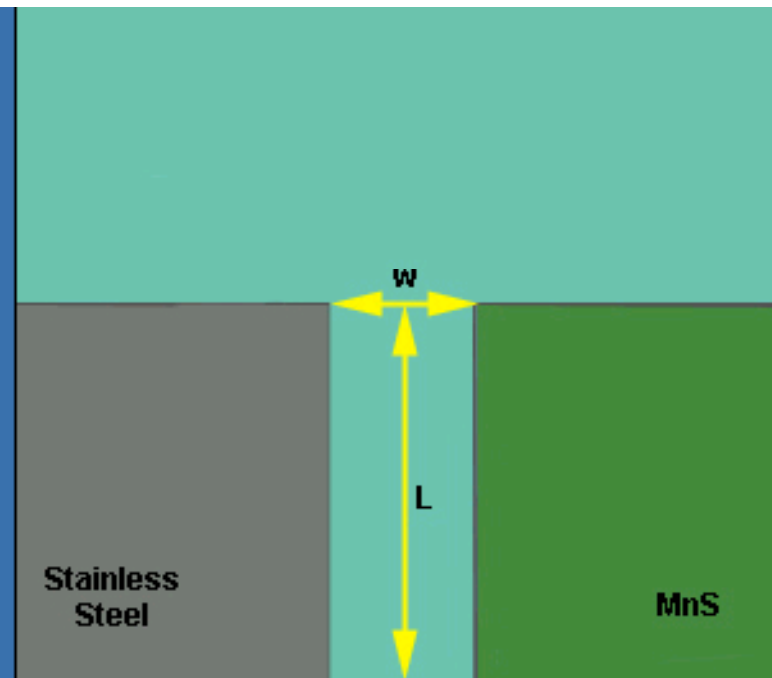
Bottom Section (Microscale): Shows a larger inclusion (MnS) and the surrounding electrolyte. The electrolyte contains various species: $S_2O_3^{2-}$, H^+ , Mn^{2+} , Cl^- , and Me^{n+} . The inclusion is labeled MnS. Arrows indicate the movement of these species between the inclusion and the electrolyte.

Chemical Reaction: The reaction $Me^{n+} + H_2O \rightarrow Me(OH)^{(n-1)+} + nH^+$ is shown, indicating the formation of a metal hydroxide species and protons.

Geometry

Choose a geometry for the MnS inclusion system:



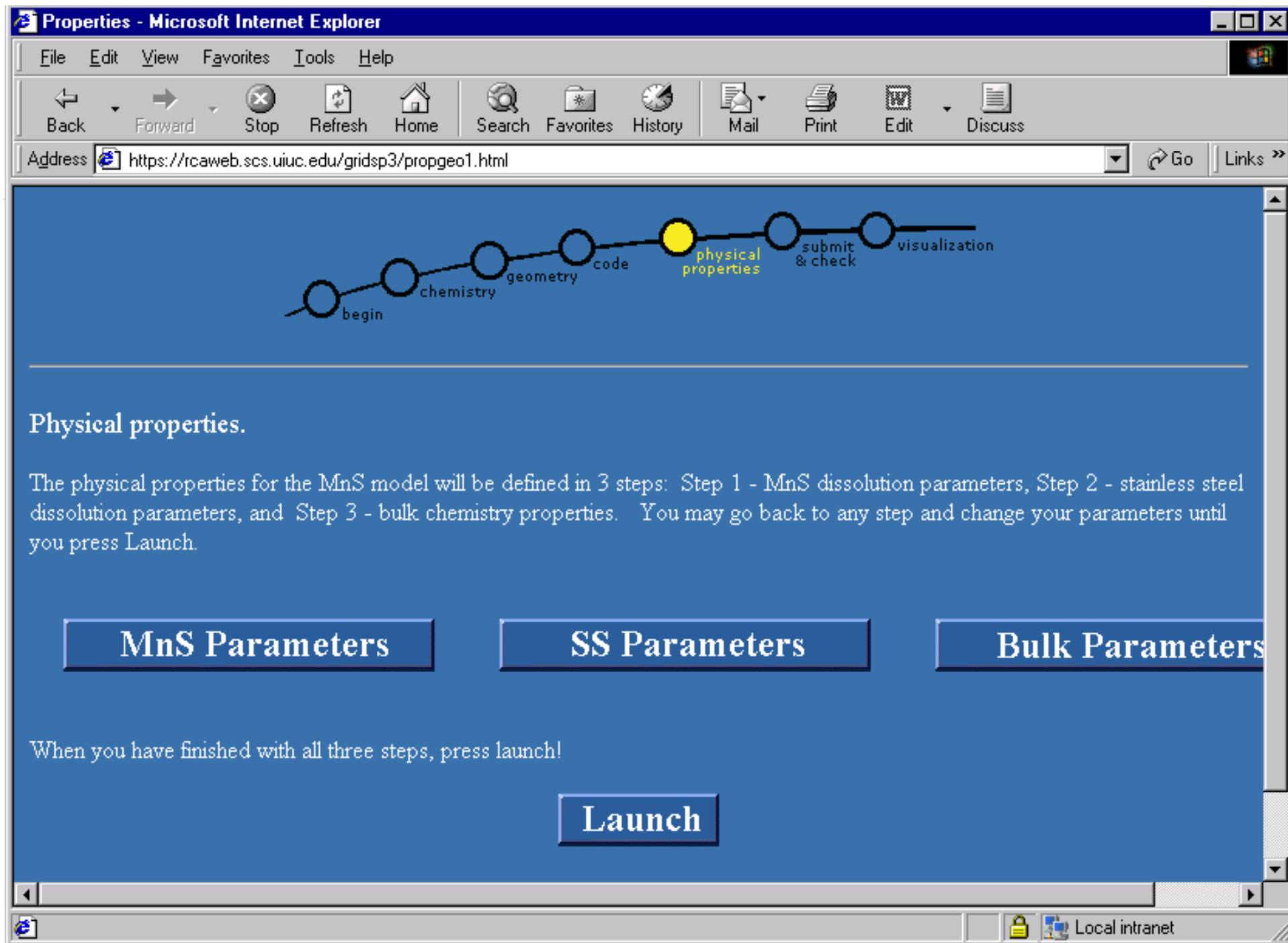


Geometry #1 - Microcrevice Geometry

The two important geometric parameters which can be varied for the one-dimensional microcrevice model are the width of the microcrevice, w , and length (or depth) of the microcrevice, L . Please specify the values below. For more information, see Eric Webb's MS Thesis.

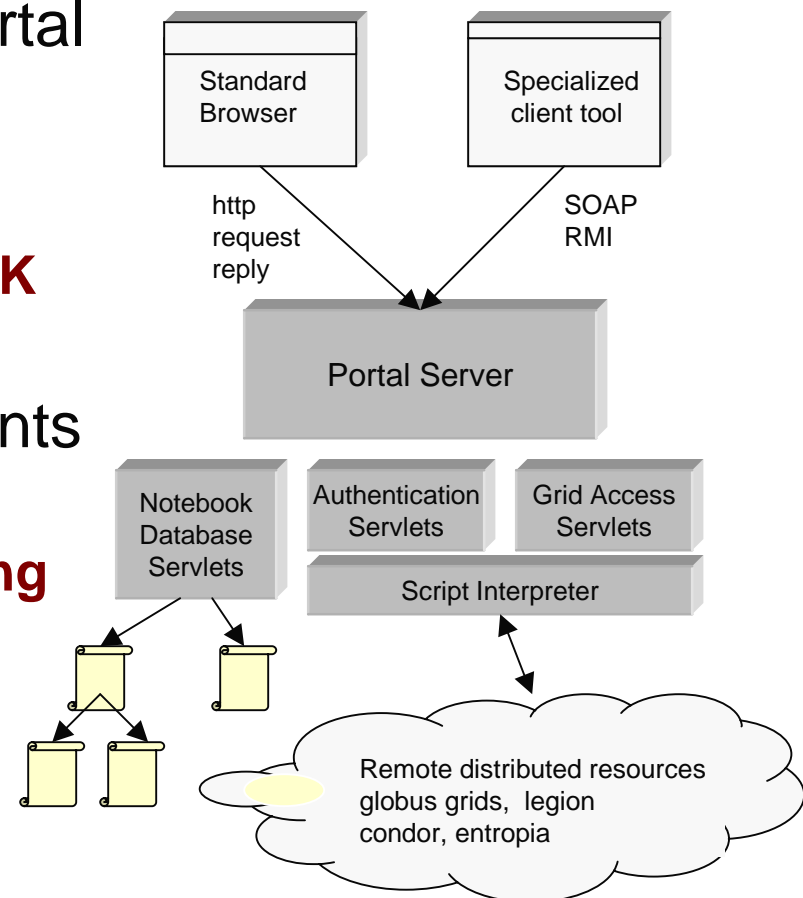
Enter the microcrevice length (depth) in μm :

Enter the microcrevice width in μm :



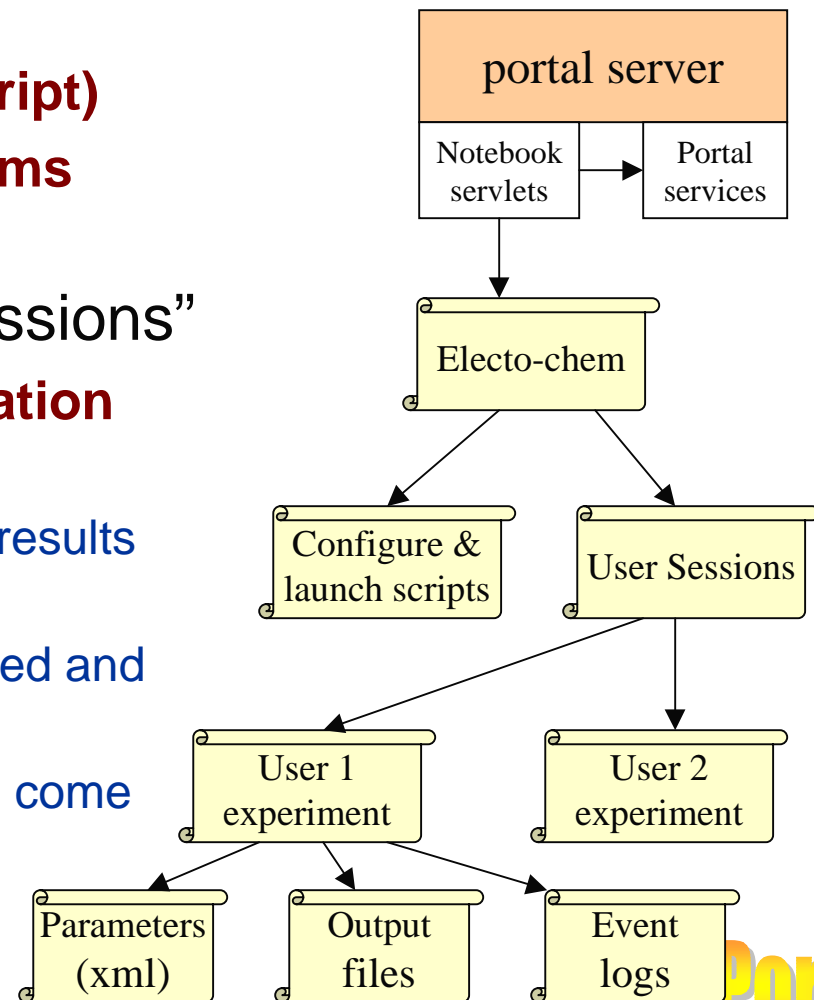
Alliance - IU App Portal Notebook

- An extension of User Grid Portal
- A Script Engine
 - ◆ **Jpython based script pages**
 - ◆ **Scripts can access COG/GPDK to launch jobs, etc.**
- A Database of user experiments
 - ◆ **Each session/experiment is saved as a directory containing**
 - ★ Scripts used and parameters
 - ★ output pages
 - ★ user annotations
 - ★ Event log
- Simple Grid Event model based on SOAP.



Portal Notebook

- Notebook is a hierarchical directory of
 - ◆ **ordinary web pages**
 - ◆ **pages with input forms (java script)**
 - ◆ **execution scripts (driven by forms pages.)**
- Users of a notebook create “sessions”
 - ◆ **A session represents an application execution/experiment.**
 - ★ Including parameter settings and results and event log
 - ★ A session can be revisited, modified and run as a new session.
 - ★ Start running session. Leave and come back later.



Application Scripting

- Some Apps require linking together several sub-apps.

- ◆ **Chem-Eng: monte carlo + Finite Diff codes**

- Requires two levels of scripts

- ◆ **configuration and launch scripts running in server**

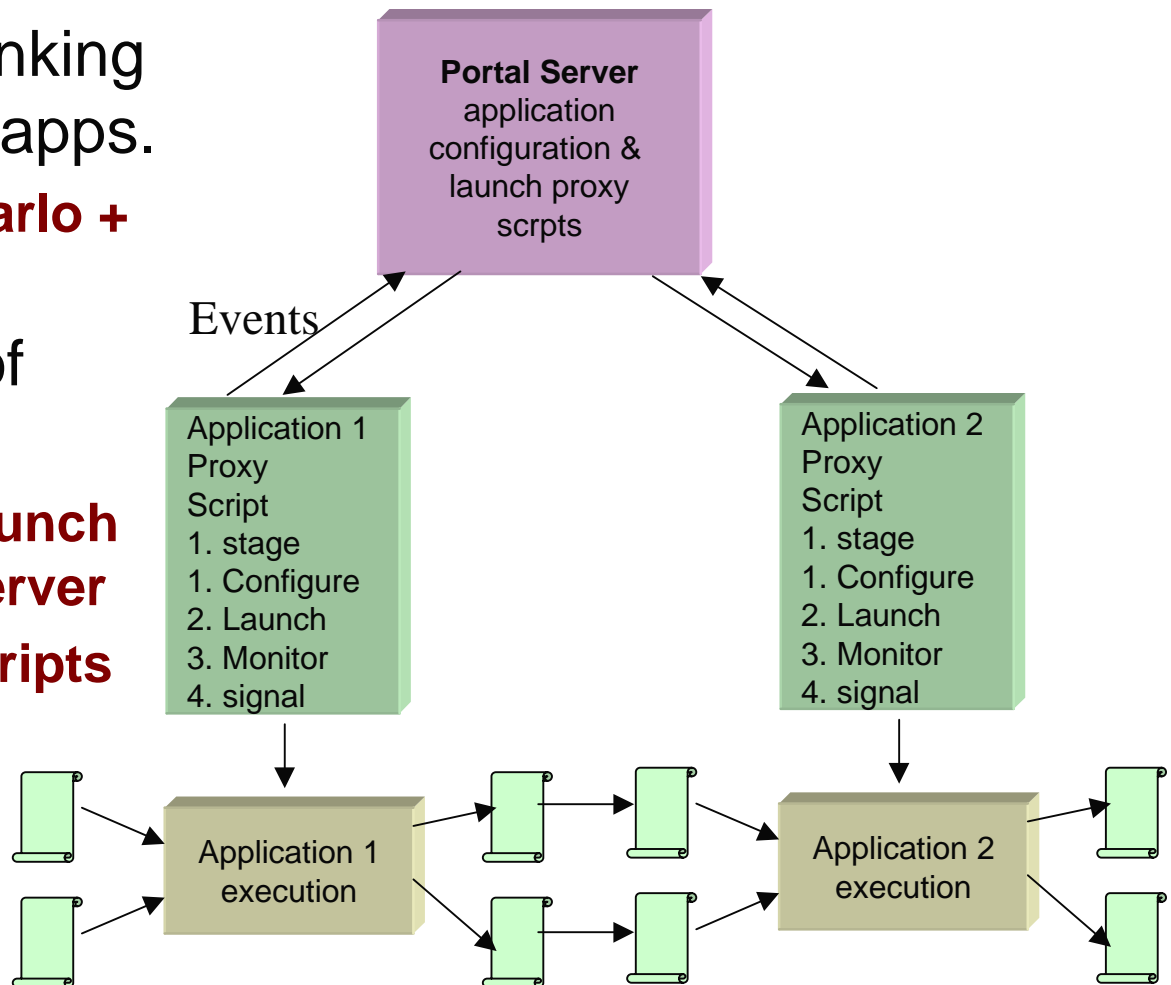
- ◆ **application proxy scripts**

- ★ monitor sub-app

- ★ send events

- ★ stage files

- ◆ **event handler scripts**



Grid Portals

Related Projects

- Cactus Portal
 - ◆ **A PSE for Grid computing of black hole simulations (and more).**
- Netsolve
 - ◆ **Easy to use as a back-end for application portals**
- IPG and NPACI user portals
- Now Mary's Demo